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DICKSTEIN SHAPIRO LLP			PRATT, HELEN F	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/589,335	Applicant(s) POMPEI ET AL.
	Examiner Helen F. Pratt	Art Unit 1794

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If no period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).

Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on _____.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-35 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-35 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on ____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date 8-14-06
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 2, 3, and 7, 8 , 9, 10, 13, 17, 21, 23, 25, 27, 33-35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. Claim 2 is indefinite in the use of the phrase "passage ao" on the second line, and the phrase "where a fruit and/or vegetable sieved is obtained". It is not known what is intended by these phrases. Applicants may mean "where a fruit and/or vegetable is to be sieved".

Claim 3 is indefinite in the use of the phrase "vegetable sieved". It is not known what is meant by this phrase. Applicants may mean "by means of centrifugation of the sieved fruit and/or vegetable."

Regarding claims 7, 9, 10, 13, 17, 21, 23, 27, the phrase "preferably" renders the claim indefinite because it is unclear whether the limitation(s) following the phrase are part of the claimed invention. See MPEP § 2173.05(d).

Claim 8 is indefinite in the use of the phrase "wherein the centrifugation is carried out continuously". It is not known in what manner the centrifugation is continuous. Centrifugation in itself is one process, then claim 1 further requires ultrafiltration, and it is not seen how the process can be continuous even for step 1(a).

Claim 25 is indefinite in the use of the numbers "10:0,5 e 1:50", it is not known what is intended by these numbers. Applicants should use standard English notations.

Also, please check for other numbers in the claims and in the specification used in the same manner.

Claims 33, 34 and 35 are indefinite in that the product is to various forms of the product produced by the process of claim 1. However, as no amounts or degrees of concentration are found in claim 1, it is not seen that the process of claim 1 would have produced such products.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claims 1- 5, 10-13, 28, 29, 32 and 33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Winterson et al. (EP 0137671) or Lawhon et al. (EP 0174594) in view of Radatti (20060159833).

Winterson et al. disclose a process of making a fruit juice by separating the juice into pulp and liquid portions, and ultrafiltrating (UF) the liquid portion, which is then freeze concentrated. The pulp to be recombined is pasteurized (abstract and page 2, lines 19-30). Lawhon discloses that juice can be obtained by squeezing the oranges, and separating the pulp using screening, sieving or centrifugation (page 7, lines 9-21). The juice can be ultrafiltered, and the microorganisms in the retentate (pulp) are inactivated, and then recombined with the UF permeate (juice). The UF permeate can also be first treated to reverse osmosis before recombining the retentate with the permeate (abstract).

Claims 1, 2 and 3 differ from the references in washing the pulp. However, Radatti discloses a pulp processing system in which the pulp is washed, then desiccated, dried, and ground, and can be used in various foodstuffs (abstract and 0009). Washing the pulp would have removed any constituents that water could have loosened. Therefore, it would have been obvious to wash a pulp as disclosed by Radatti in the process of Winterson et al. or Lawhon et al. to provide a reconstituted product.

Claim 4 further requires that the sieved product has a solid percentage of from 1-20% and claim 5 that the solids are from 3-9%. However, removing a particular amount of pulp obtained from sieving or centrifugation is seen to have been within the

skill of the ordinary worker according to how much pulp and juice were required. Therefore, it would have been obvious to make products containing particular amounts of pulp.

Claim 10 further requires particular amounts of pulp and serum. It would have been within the skill of the ordinary worker to use particular ranges because nothing new or unobvious flows from adjusting the juice or serum ranges.

Claims 11 and 12 further require particular ranges of ultrafiltration, and claim 13 requires particular amounts of retentate and permeates. Winterson et al. disclose that it is known to use UF to separate juices using UF followed by microfiltration (MF) (page 4, lines 20-30). However, it would have been within the skill of the ordinary worker to use particular ranges because nothing new or unobvious flows from adjusting the retentate or permeate ranges or using membranes with a particular cut off range.

Claim 28 further requires further homogenization, packaging and sterilization and claim 29 further requires freezing of the product. All these processes are commonly used in making any fruit and vegetable product, since the product has to be mixed and packaged for the consumer, and can be further sterilized to make a shelf stable product. Therefore, it would have been obvious to use known processes to make a product ready for the consumer.

Claims 32 and 33 are to making a hypo-allergenic fruit or vegetable derivative, and claim 34 is to making the derivative into various products such as juice, and nectar etc.. These products basically depend on the ratio of puree to juice. As the process has been shown above, it would have been obvious to make the derivative into different

products, which depend mainly on the ratio of puree to juice as shown by the combined references.

Claims 6-9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the above combined references as applied to claims 1- 5, 10-13, 28, 29, 32 and 33 above, and further in view of Le Rouzic (20050056161) and Desai et al. (5653673).

Claim 6 further requires a horizontal axis centrifuge of the decanter type. Le Rouzic discloses in a process of extracting juice and pulp from plant products, an apparatus with cylindrical strains, symmetrical about an axis in a tank with a perforated radial wall. A strainer with a horizontal axis of symmetry can also be used (0065). Also, Desai et al. disclose a solid-bowl centrifuge decanter, centrifugal apparatus for the continuous separating of solid (claim 8) and liquid mixtures with an internal washing of the separated solids (paragraph under Background of the Invention). The references do not state whether they are horizontal or not, but in a method claim, if another apparatus can carry out the same function, the claimed one does not have to be shown. In addition, applicants' specification discloses that the claimed centrifuge may be used "or any other suitable to the purpose". Therefore, it would have been obvious to use a centrifuge of the decanter type to separate the solids from the liquid in the process of the combined references. .

Claim 7 requires within various speed ranges. The reference to Desai et al. disclose speeds up to 3300 rpm. (See Examples of the Invention, 1st paragraph under "general"). In treating fruits or vegetables it is well known that the flesh of the fruits or vegetables is subject to degradation under harsh speeds and temperatures. It would

have been obvious to use particular speeds and temperatures in order to obtain an acceptable product.

The reference to Desai et al. teach a continuous configuration in a centrifuge apparatus as in claim 9 (abstract).

Claim 32 is to the product of the process of making a hypo-allergenic fruit or vegetable derivative. The fact that the procedures of the reference are different than that of applicant is not a sufficient reason for allowing the product-by-process claims since the patentability of such claims is based upon the product formed and not the method by which it was produced. See In re Thorpe 227 USPQ 964. The burden is upon applicant to submit objective evidence to support their position as to the product-by-process claims. See Ex parte Jungfer 18 USPQ 2D 1796. Therefore, it would have been obvious to make a hypoallergenic product as disclosed by the above combination of references.

Claims 14-17, 25-27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Winterson et al. (EP 0137671) or Lawhon et al. (EP 0174594) in view of Radatti (20060159833). as applied to claims 1-5, 10-13, 28, 29, 32 and 33 above, and further in view of Todorov et al. et al. (BG61472).

Claim 14 further requires concentration by reverse osmosis after UF. However, Todorov et al. disclose that it is known to ultrafiltrate juice, then to use reverse osmosis to concentrate the juice (abstract). It would have been within the skill of the ordinary worker to use reverse concentration in place of freeze concentration of Winterson et al. since both processes concentrate the juice absent a showing of anything unobvious or

unexpected. Therefore, it would have been obvious to use reverse osmosis in place of freeze concentrating the juice of Winterson et al. since reverse osmosis also concentrates the juice.

Certainly, it would have been obvious to choose whatever type of reverse – osmosis membrane, which would make the required kind of juice as in claims 15 and 16 , having a particular solids concentration as in claim 17, as this involves passing the juice through the membrane, and nothing new or unobvious results, but juice having a particular degree of clarity or solids.

Claims 25 and 26 further requires that the pulp and permeate are mixed in a particular ratio and claim 27 particular solids are required. However, Todorov discloses that the juice and pulp are mixed to make a paste (abstract). Winterson et al. also disclose recombining the pulp and juice (abstract). Therefore, it would have been within the skill of the ordinary worker to recombine the pulp and juice in various amounts and percent solids since it is known to produce both, and nothing unobvious arises from a simple combination of ingredients and it would have been obvious to recombine the products in particular amounts. according to what end product was required.

Claims 18-20, 21-23, 24, 30, 31, 34, 35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Winterson et al. (EP 0137671) or Lawhon et al. (EP 0174594) in view of Radatti (20060159833) and Todorov et al. as applied to claims 1-5, 10-13, 28, 29, 32 and 33 above, and further in view of Loader (4,413,017) and Bishop (2,626,706).

Claim 18 further requires washing of the pulp in an acidic solution. Winterson et al. disclose on page 3 states that "the key to the process is the step (1) separation whereby the liquid fraction is sterilized without heat" and further that the pulp sterilization should be done with care, as some flavor constituents are known to be in the pulp, "although this is not critical to the invention" (page 5, lines 5-16). Loader discloses the use of "washed pulp" in making a fruit and acidified milk composition (abstract). The pulp is washed to recover cold water soluble sugars and pectin like materials so that the material is dubbed "washed juice vesicles", (i. e. pulp). The reference discloses that citrus pulps are often used, which have a pH of 4.2 to 4.5, and that the pH range is important to the stability of the product (col. 6, lines 55-60) . Bishop discloses in a process of extracting pectin from beet pulp that the pulp is acidified to a pH of 3.5 to 4 using citric acid (col. 2, lines 30-39). The pulp is considered to have been "washed" since 18 pounds of water are used to remove the pectin, the pulp is then made alkaline, then made acid (col. 2, lines 14-39). Certainly, washing or stirring the pulp to make sure the mixture is in contact with the acid, makes for an acidified pulp. It is well known that acid in itself at a low pH is a strong preservative, and that using heat is not required if acid is used since bacteria do not grow at a pH of above 4.6. Therefore, it would have been obvious to wash the pulp with an acidic solution to obtain an acidified pulp since as disclosed by Loader, citrus pulps in general have a pH of 3.5 to 4, which would have been required if one was using pulps from other fruits which are not as acidic as disclosed by Bishop in the process of the combined references.

Claim 19 further requires a .1 to 5% citric acid solution preferably 1% . However, it would have been within the skill of the ordinary worker to use enough acid for the function of preserving the pulp if no other treatment was to have been used for preservation. Therefore, it would have been obvious to use an acidic solution at within the claimed range to acidify the pulp as shown by Winterson et al. or Lawhon et al. in view of Radatti (20060159833) as applied to claims 1-5, 10-13, 28, 29, 32 and 33 above, and further in view of Loader (4,413,017) and Bishop (2,626,706).

Centrifugation as in claim 20 of the acidified pulp would have been obvious as disclosed above by the combined references.

The limitations of claims 21-23 have been disclosed above and are obvious for those reasons.

Claim 24 further requires that the washing step is repeated many times. Loader discloses that in commercial juice production, the pulp is washed to recover cold water soluble sugars. Certainly, this could have been comparable to washing as claimed until the pectin is removed. Applicants are removing allergens and applicants are removing pectin. However, the reference can be used for the teaching that it is known to wash pulp, and it would have been obvious to wash it enough to remove pectin or other unwanted substances such as allergens in the process of the combined references.

Claims 30 and claim 34 are to particular fruits and vegetables made into jams, puree and other products, and claim 35 is to tomato concentrate or juice, in particularly. The composition of Loader uses fruits such as citrus, pineapple, and apple pulp (col. 4,

lines 39-55). However, it would have been within the skill of the ordinary worker to use other fruits and vegetables as claimed, and no patentable distinction is seen in substituting different fruits or vegetables in the process of the combined references since they all contain juice and solids (pulp). Therefore, it would have been obvious to substitute other fruits and vegetables in the product made by the process of the combined references, for the citrus products of the combined references. .

Claim 31 is to using fresh tomatoes. However, tomatoes are a well known vegetable containing juice and pulp, and it would have been obvious to use tomatoes in place of the fruits or vegetables of the combined references which also contain juice and pulp.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Helen F. Pratt whose telephone number is 571-272-1404. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Friday from 9:30 to 6:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Mr. Keith Hendricks, can be reached on 571-272-1401. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should

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you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

/Helen F. Pratt/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 1794

11-17-09